

Treaty Series No. 71 (1965)

Agreement

between the Government of the
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
and the Government of the Kingdom of Norway
relating to the Delimitation
of the Continental Shelf between the
two Countries

London, 10 March, 1965

[Instruments of ratification were exchanged on 29 June, 1965, and the Agreement entered into force on that date]

Presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs
by Command of Her Majesty
September 1965

LONDON
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE
NINEPENCE NET

Cmnd. 2757

Declassified and Approved For Release 2012/10/10: CIA-RDP08C01297R000400250002-1

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KINGDOM OF NORWAY RELATING TO THE DELIMITATION OF THE CONTINENTAL SHELF BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES

The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the Kingdom of Norway;

Desiring to establish the boundary between the respective parts of the Continental Shelf;

Have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE 1

The dividing line between that part of the Continental Shelf which appertains to the United Kingdom of Great Br in and Northern Ireland and that part which appertains to the Kingdom of Norway shall be based, with certain minor divergencies for administrative convenience, on a line, every point of which is equidistant from the nearest points of the baselines from which the territorial sea of each country is measured.

ARTICLE 2

(1) In implementation of the principle set forth in Article 1, the dividing line shall be arcs of Great Circles between the following points, in the sequence given below:

Point 1. 56° 05′ 12" N., 3° 15′ 00" E.

Point 2. 56° 35′ 42″ N., 2° 36′ 48″ E.

Point 3. 57° 54′ 18" N., 1° 57′ 54" E.

Point 4. 58° 25′ 48″ N., 1° 29′ 00″ E.

Point 5. 59° 17′ 24" N., 1° 42′ 42" E.

Point 6. 59° 53′ 48″ N., 2° 04′ 36″ E. Point 7. 61° 21′ 24" N., 1° 47′ 24" E.

Point 8. 61° 44′ 12″ N., 1° 33′ 36″ E.

The positions of the points in this Article are defined by latitude and longitude on European Datum (1st Adjustment 1950).

(2) The dividing line has been drawn on the chart annexed to this

OVERENSKOMST MELLOM REGJERINGEN I KONGERIKET NORGE OG REGJERINGEN I DET FORENTE KONGERIKE STORBRITANNIA OG NORD-IRLAND OM AVGRENSNING AV KONTINENTALSOKKELEN MELLOM DE TO LAND

Regjeringen i Kongeriket Norge og Regjeringen i Det Forente Kongerike Storbritannia og Nord-Irland;

Som ønsker å fastlegge grensen mellom de respektive deler av kontinentalsokkelen;

Er blitt enige om følgende:

ARTIKKEL 1

Grenselinjen mellom den del av kontinentalsokkelen som tilhører Kongeriket Norge og den del som tilhører Det Forente Kongerike Storbritannia og Nord-Irland skal, med enkelte mindre endringer av administrative grunner, være en linje hvor hvert punkt ligger like langt fra de nærmeste punkter på de grunnlinjer som hver av statenes sjøterritorium beregnes fra.

ARTIKKEL 2

(1) Ved anvendelsen av det prinsipp som er fastsatt i artikkel 1, skal grenselinjen trekkes som storsirkelbuer mellom følgende punkter, i den rekkefølge som er nevnt nedenfor:

Punkt 1. 56° 05′ 12" N., 3° 15′ 00" E.

Punkt 2. 56° 35′ 42″ N., 2° 36′ 48″ E.

Punkt 3. 57° 54′ 18″ N., 1° 57′ 54″ E.

Punkt 4. 58° 25′ 48″ N., 1° 29′ 00″ E.

Punkt 5. 59° 17′ 24" N., 1° 42′ 42" E.

Punkt 6. 59° 53′ 48" N., 2° 04′ 36" E.

Punkt 7. 61° 21′ 24" N., 1° 47′ 24" E. Punkt 8. 61° 44′ 12" N., 1° 33′ 36" E.

Posisjonene til de punkter som er nevnt ovenfor er definert i breddegrader og lengdegrader i forhold til Europeiske Datum. (Første Utjevning 1950.)

(2) Grenselinjen er trukket på det kart som er vedlagt denne

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Artikkel 3

- (1) In the south the termination point of the dividing line shall be point No. 1., which is the point of intersection of the dividing lines between the Continental Shelves of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Kingdom of Norway and the Kingdom of Denmark. The position of the above-mentioned point No. 1 shall be subject to acceptance by the Kingdom of Denmark
- (2) For the time being the Contracting Parties have not deemed it necessary to draw the dividing line further north than point No. 8.

ARTICLE 4

If any single geological petroleum structure or petroleum field, or any single geological structure or field of any other mineral deposit, including sand or gravel, extends across the dividing line and the part of such structure or field which is situated on one side of the dividing line is exploitable, wholly or in part, from the other side of the dividing line, the Contracting Parties shall, in consultation with the licensees, if any, seek to reach agreement as to the manner in which the structure or field shall be most effectively exploited and the manner in which the proceeds deriving therefrom shall be apportioned.

ARTICLE 5

This Agreement shall not affect the status of the superjacent waters or air space above.

ARTICLE 6

- (1) This Agreement shall be ratified. Instruments of ratification shall be exchanged at Oslo as soon as possible.
- (2) The Agreement shall enter into force on the date of the exchange of instruments of ratification.(1)

- (1) I syd skal grenselinjens endepunkt være punkt nr. 1., som er skjæringspunktet for grenselinjen mellom Kongeriket Norges, Det Forente Kongerike Storbritannia og Nord-Irlands og Kongeriket Danmarks kontinentalsokkel. Posisjonen til det ovennevnte punkt nr. 1. er angitt med forbehold om Kongeriket Danmarks godkjenning.
- (2) De kontraherende parter har foreløpig ikke ansett det nødvendig å trekke grenselinjen lenger nord enn til punkt nr. 8.

ARTIKKEL 4

Hvis en geologisk petroleumsstruktur eller et petroleumsfelt, eller en geologisk struktur eller et felt av en annen mineralforekomst, herunder sand og grus, strekker seg over grenselinjen, og den del av en slik struktur eller et slikt felt som ligger på den ene side av grenselinjen helt eller delvis kan utnyttes fra den annen side av grenselinjen, skal de kontraherende parter, etter samråd med mulige konsesjonshavere, søke å nå fram til enighet om den måte hvorpå strukturen eller feltet mest effektivt skal utnyttes og utbyttet fordeles.

ARTIKKEL 5

Denne overenskomst berører ikke de overliggende havområders eller luftroms status.

ARTIKKEL 6

- Denne overenskomst skal ratifiseres. Ratifikasjonsdokumentene skal utveksles i Oslo så snart som mulig.
- (2) Overenskomsten skal tre i kraft den dag ratifikasjonsdokumentene utveksles.

⁽¹⁾ Instruments of ratification were exchanged on 29 June, 1965, and the Agreement entered into force on that date.

Done in duplicate at London the 10th day of March, 1965, in the English and Norwegian languages, both texts being equally authoritative.

Utferdiget i to eksemplarer i London den 10. mars 1965 i norsk og engelsk tekst. Begge tekster har samme gyldighet.

For the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

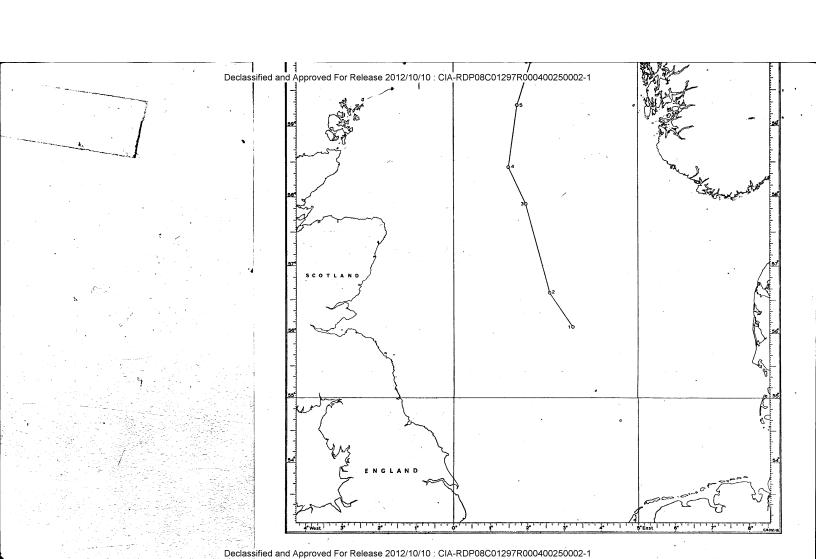
For Regjeringen i Det Forente Kongerike Storbritannia og Nord-Irland:

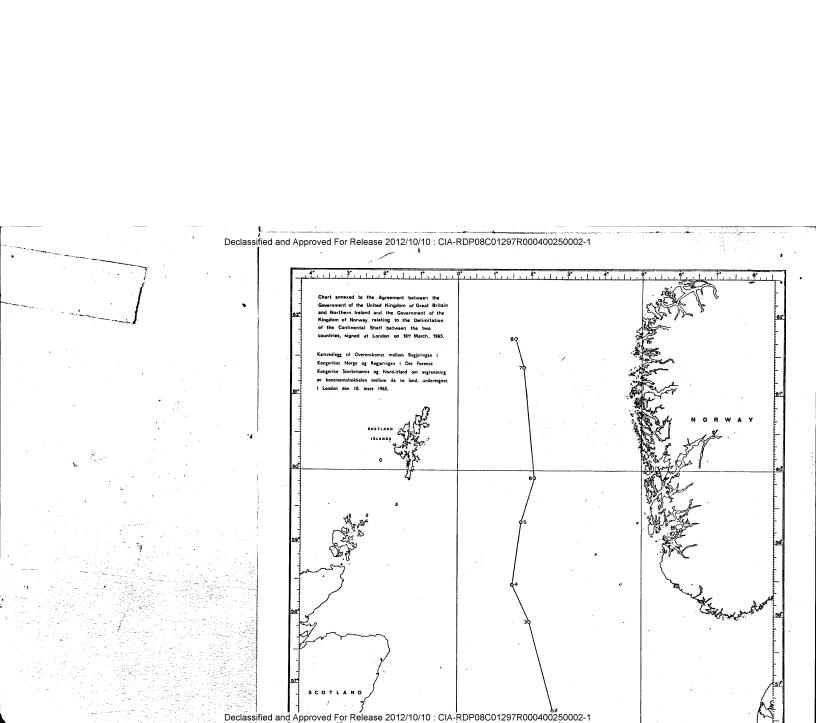
WALTER PADLEY

For the Government of the Kingdom For Regjeringen i Kongeriket Norge: of Norway:

ARNE SKAUG

64 35878 Dd. 112616 K12 9/65



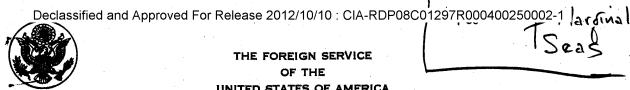


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THE FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 268

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With Stommar

American Embassy

Oslo, Norway, August 11, 1949.

Submission of Documents Relating to the Subject: Definition of Norwegian Territorial Waters.

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The Honorable

Sir:

I have the honor to refer cular Airgram of July 21, 1949 entitled "Delimitation" of Inland Waters and the Marginal Sea, " and to transmit copies of ten documents relating to the delimitation of Norwegian territorial waters. The documents are submitted in Norwegian and are believed to contain no difficult or ambiguous passages. However, certain comments may be helpful.

Document I, the Cancelli-Promemoria of 25 Februar 1812 referring to the Royal Decree of the 22nd of February 1812, is considered by the Norwegian Government to apply to the entire coast line. The "sea-mile," as used herein, comprises four nautical miles plus twelve meters or a total of 7,420 meters. The Norwegian Government interprets the term island or rock to mean any land uncovered by the sea at the lowest tide.

Document II, the Royal Resolution of 16 October 1869, uses the term "geographical mile," which is defined by the Norwegian Government as identical with the sea mile referred to in the preceding paragraph and consisting of 7,420 meters. It will be observed that this decree specifically applies to the coastal waters between Storholmen and Sving and reserves the area for Norwegian fishing.

Document III, the Royal Resolution of 9 September 1889, explains the specific delineation provided by the Resolution of 16 October 1869 to the area from Storholmen to Grip.

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Document IV, the Royal Resolution of 28 October 1932, principally relates to putting into effect certain previous decrees. Paragraph II, however, provides that for customs purposes Norwegian territorial waters shall extend ten nautical miles, of 1,852 meters each, beyond the furthest islands or rocks uncovered by the sea at the lowest tide.

Document V, the Royal Resolution of 12 July 1935. establishes 48 basic points through which the base line shall be drawn, commencing at the Norwegian-Soviet frontier and proceeding West and South along the coast to Traena. Each point is identified by giving its precise position. It should be noted, however, that point #23, Ytre Fiskebaaen, was incorrectly located and its position rectified by Royal Resolution of 10 December 1937 (see Document VI). The reference to the Resolution of 5 January 1881 applies to the delimitation of territorial waters in the Varanger Fjord and is superseded by the Resolution of 12 July 1935. Although the precise distance beyond the base line is not specified in this delimitation of territorial waters, the Norwegian Foreign Office points out that the reference to the Resolution of 22 February 1812 (see Document I) indicates that waters lying one sea or geographical mile - 7,420 meters - beyond the base line provided by this resolution are claimed as Norwegian territorial waters.

Document VI, Royal Resolution of 10 December 1937, corrects the position of Ytre Fiskebaaen, erroneously located by the Resolution of 12 July 1935.

Document VII, Issue No. 7 of the Norwegian Treaty Series, dated 9 December 1909, of which only one copy is submitted, contains the award rendered 23 October 1909 in the arbitration between Norway and Sweden affecting the delimitation of the territorial waters of the two countries, see pages 302 - 322.

Document VIII, is the text of the Norwegian participation in an exchange of notes with the Soviet Government on 23 May 1949 establishing the effective date for the agreement between the two countries delineating the land frontier, including that part of the frontier which lies in the Pasvig River. Specific details regarding the history of the frontier and describing the location of markers is contained in Document IX.

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Document IX, a report from the Foreign Office 17 September 1948 and approved by Royal Resolution the same day, is the report of the Frontier Commission, and provides the data on which Norwegian and Soviet Governments reached agreement to delineate their common

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Document X, the Royal Resolution of 13 May 1938, establishes rules for preserving neutrality in time of war, with specific reference to the admission of warships of belligerent foreign powers to Norwegian territorial waters.

Documents I through VI relate to Norwegian claims to territorial waters other than those affected by the territorial claims of contiguous nations, i.e. Sweden and the Soviet Union. Document VII relates to the Swedish-Norwegian settlement affecting territorial waters. The question of establishing the limits of territorial waters on the frontier between the Soviet Union and Norway has not yet been taken up.

It has been difficult to determine the applicability of paragraph V of the Opinion referred to in the Department's instruction of July 21, 1949, in which it is stated that Norway specifically defines ports, harbors and roadsteads and declares them to be inland waters. The Norwegian Foreign Office believes that this reference may relate to specific provisions contained in Royal Decrees permitting foreign warships and military planes to visit certain Norwegian ports and territory. Royal Decrees of 19 August and 7 October 1938 establish rules for peacetime access and visit of foreign warships and military planes to Norwegian territory. In these decrees specific territorial waters are mentioned. The Foreign Office regrets that it is unable to provide copies of these documents, but believes they are available in the United States, probably from the Navy Department. Royal Resolution of 13 May 1938, of which a single copy is enclosed, relates to the admission of warships in time of war. Aside from these three measures the establishment of all ports, harbors and roadsteads as inland waters is effected by the Royal Resolution of 22 February 1812.

Respectfully yours,

For the Ambassador:

File No. 322.1 MCParsonsJr:rs

Henry S. Villard Counselor of Embassy

Enclosure: Ott. sealed aux.

10 Documents.

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